

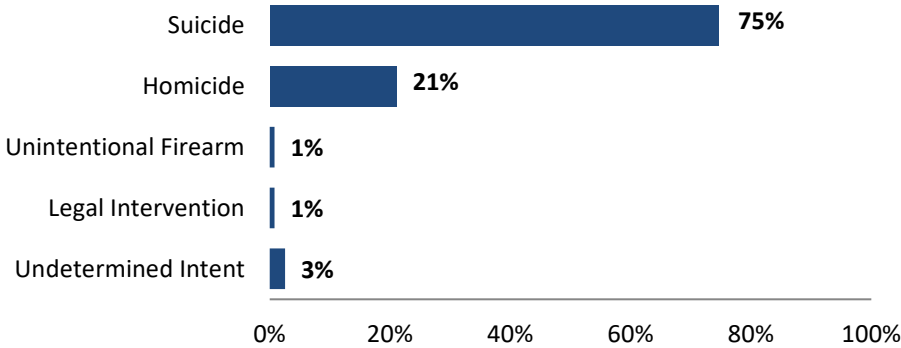
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: JOHNSTON COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2013-2022

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on violent deaths that occur in North Carolina, including: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths of undetermined intent. NC-VDRS triangulates information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports to understand and aid in the prevention of violent deaths. Data reported in this document are based on the county where the death occurred rather than county of residence.<sup>1</sup> For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

<sup>1</sup>The occurrent ratio is used instead of the rate. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in the region.

**Manner of Death: Johnston County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2013-2022\***



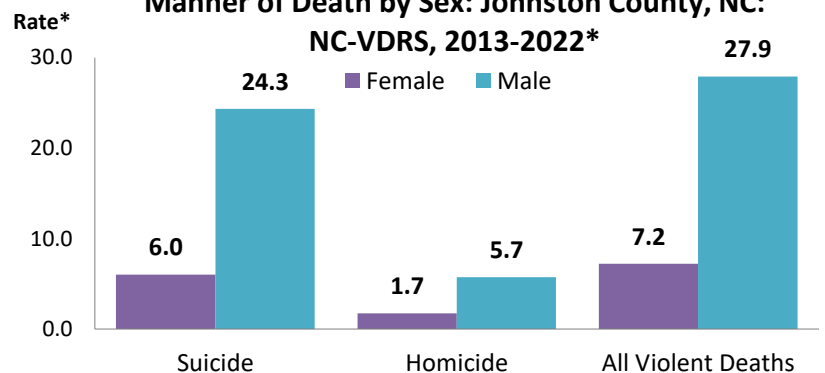
- For the years 2013-2022, there were 351 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Johnston County. Of these 351 deaths, 341 were NC residents (97.2%) and 316 were Johnston County residents (90.0%).

- There were 262 suicides (74.6%), 74 homicides (21.1%), three unintentional firearm deaths (0.9%), three deaths from legal intervention (0.9%), and nine deaths of undetermined intent (2.6%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

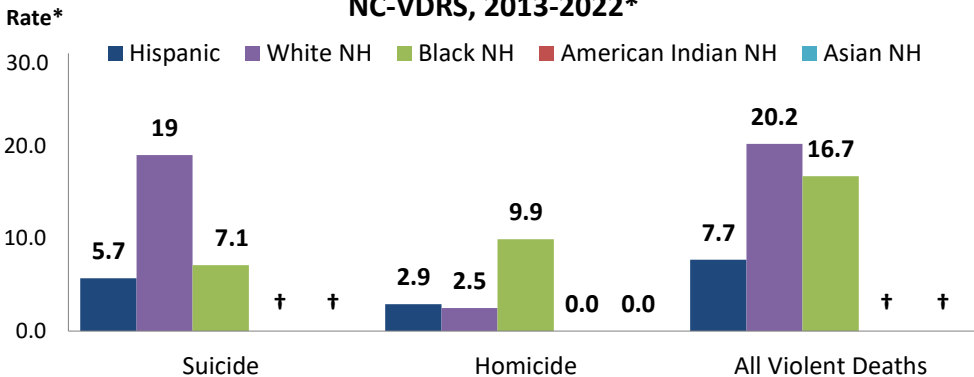
- In Johnston County, the suicide ratio was 4.1 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 3.4 times higher in males than in females.

**Manner of Death by Sex: Johnston County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2013-2022\***



\*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence.

**Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Johnston County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2013-2022\***



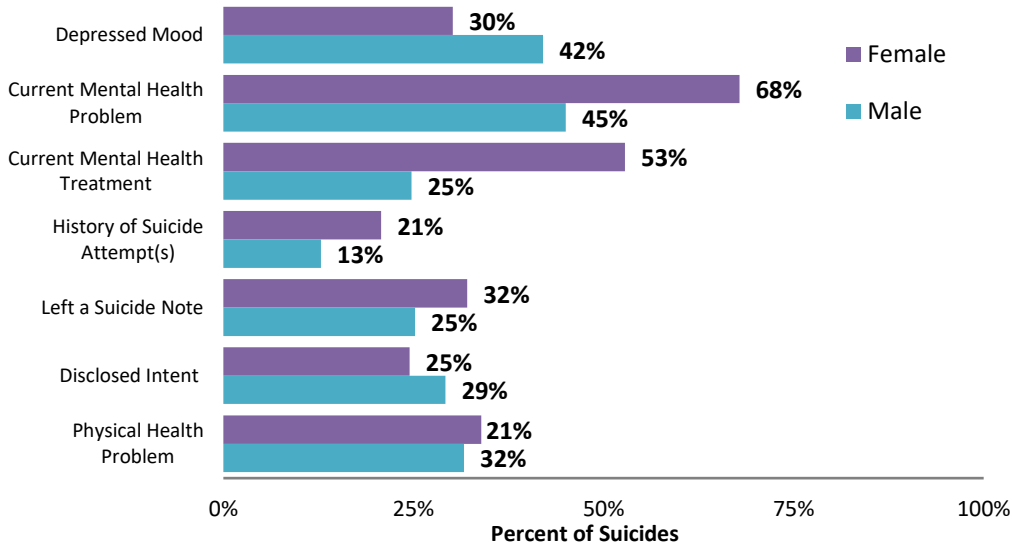
\*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes one death of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (19.0 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (7.1 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (9.9 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic and NH White victims (2.9 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 15-19 with 8.0 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 75-84 with 28.5 suicides per 100,000.
- Nearly three quarters of homicides (74.3%) and more than half of suicides (63.0%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 13.5% of homicides and 18.3% of suicides.
- For homicide incidents where one or more suspects were identified, the relationship of the victim to the suspect was known (current or former spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend, family, friend or acquaintance) more frequently for female (94.1%) than for male (64.9%) victims.

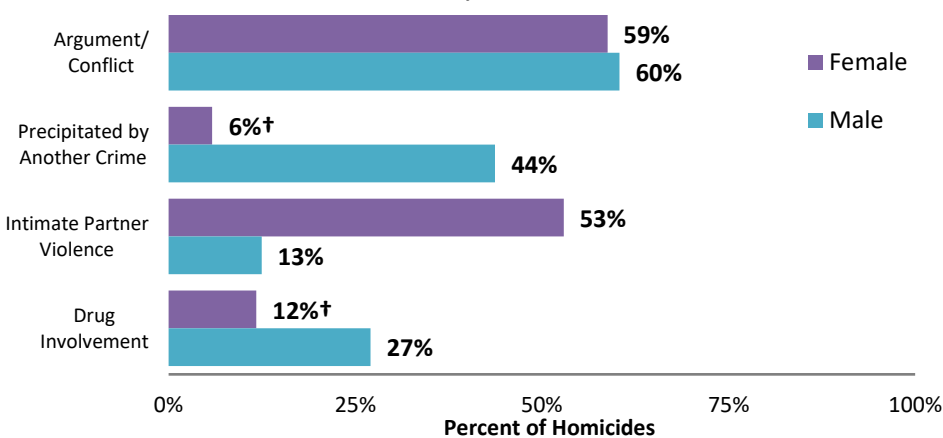
### Circumstances of Suicides: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022\*



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 97.3% of cases had circumstance information. One female and six males were missing circumstance information.

- Forty-two percent (42.1%) of male and 30.2% of female Johnston County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.
- Sixty-eight percent (67.9%) of female and 45.1% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.
- Females (20.8%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (12.9%).

### Circumstances of Homicides: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022\*



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.9% of cases had circumstance information. Zero females and three males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (60.4%) than for female homicides (58.8%).
- Six percent (5.9%) of female homicides and 43.8% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.
- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 52.9% of female homicides, but only 12.5% of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5NU17/CE924955-02-00 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

NCDHHS Division of Public Health / [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425  
NC Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

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2022 FINAL DATA 7/11/24



NC DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**  
Division of Public Health  
Injury and Violence Prevention Branch



Please see the NC-VDRS 2022 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.